



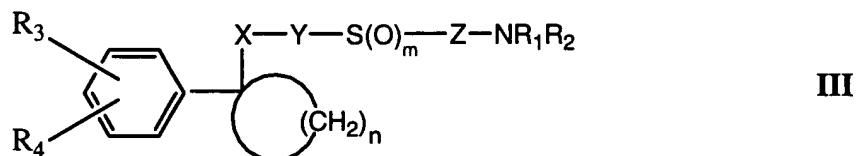
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 12, 17, and 30; add claims 46-59; and cancel claims 1 and 15, as indicated below:

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and n is 3 or 4.
3. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein X is carbonyl or the group of formula II in which R₅ is H.
4. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein Y is methylene.
5. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.
6. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more methyl groups.
7. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein R is phenyl substituted by one or two chloro substituents or R is naphthyl.
8. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein R is 3-chlorophenyl; 3,4-dichlorophenyl; or 2-naphthyl.
9. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein R₁ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or is benzyl, and R₂ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

10. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein R_1 and R_2 are both methyl or ethyl or R_1 is benzyl and R_2 is methyl.

11. (Previously presented) A method of treating drug misuse or other addictive disorders comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula III

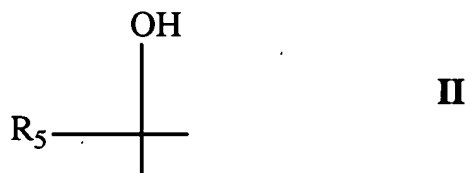


and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein:

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II



and wherein R_5 is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R_1 and R_2 , which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R_1 is benzyl, R_2 is H or methyl; and

R_3 is halo, and R_4 is H or halo, or R_3 and R_4 together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused benzene ring;

to a patient in need thereof.

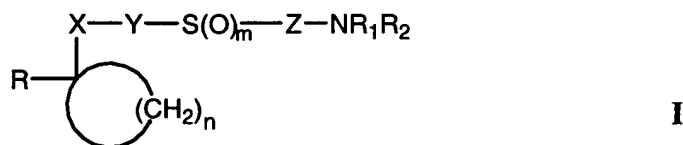
12. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 11, wherein R₃ is chloro and [R₁] R₄ is H, R₃ and R₄ being both chloro or R₃ and R₄ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached forming a fused benzene ring.

13. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein R₃ is chloro situated in the 3-substitution position on the phenyl ring and R₄ is H, R₃ and R₄ being both chloro and situated in the 3- and 4-substitution positions on the phenyl ring respectively, or R₃ and R₄ together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached forming a 2-naphthyl group.

14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of:

- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphinyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphonyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (diethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
- 2-[2-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino) ethylthio]-1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanol;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylsulphonyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanol;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-methylpropylthio]-ethanone;
- 2-[2-(dimethylamino) ethylthio]-1-(1-(2-naphthyl) cyclobutyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3-chlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3-(dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[4- (dimethyl-amino) butylthio] ethanone;

1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dipropyl-amino) propylthio]
ethanone;
1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-methylpropylthio]
ethanol;
1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclopentyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio]
ethanone; and
pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the form of individual enantiomers,
racemates, or other mixtures of enantiomers.



m is 0, 1 or 2;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II

in which R₅ is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

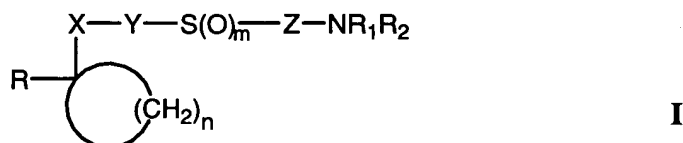
Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more halo substituents or R is naphthyl; and

R₁ and R₂ which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R₁ is benzyl, R₂ is H or methyl;

to a patient in need thereof.

17. (Currently amended) A method of reducing cravings to ~~food~~ or an addictive substance in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula I

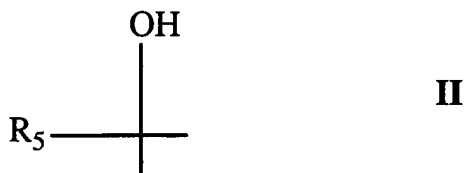


and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in which

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II



in which R₅ is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more halo substituents or R is naphthyl; and

R₁ and R₂ which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R₁ is benzyl, R₂ is H or methyl;

to the mammal in need thereof.

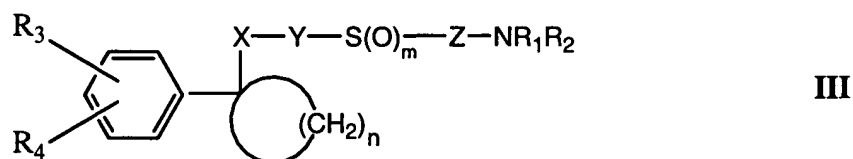
18. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and n is 3 or 4.

21. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein X is carbonyl or the group of formula II in which R₅ is H.

22. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein Y is methylene.
23. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.
24. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more methyl groups.
25. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein R is phenyl substituted by one or two chloro substituents or R is naphthyl.
26. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein R is 3-chlorophenyl; 3,4-dichlorophenyl; or 2-naphthyl.
27. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein R₁ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or is benzyl, and R₂ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.
28. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein R₁ and R₂ are both methyl or ethyl or R₁ is benzyl and R₂ is methyl.
29. (Currently amended) A method of reducing cravings to ~~food or~~ an addictive substance in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula III

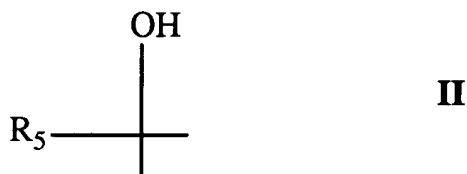


and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein:

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II



and wherein R₅ is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R₁ and R₂, which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R₁ is benzyl, R₂ is H or methyl; and

R₃ is halo, and R₄ is H or halo, or R₃ and R₄ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused benzene ring;

to the mammal in need thereof.

30. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 29, wherein R₃ is chloro and [[R₁]] R₄ is H, R₃ and R₄ being both chloro or R₃ and R₄ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached forming a fused benzene ring.

31. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 29, wherein R₃ is chloro situated in the 3-substitution position on the phenyl ring and R₄ is H, R₃ and R₄ being both chloro and situated in the 3- and 4-substitution positions on the phenyl ring respectively, or R₃ and R₄ together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached forming a 2-naphthyl group.

32. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 17, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of:

- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphanyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphonyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (diethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
- 2-[2-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino) ethylthio]-1- [1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanol;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylsulphonyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanol;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-methylpropylthio]-ethanone;
- 2-[2-(dimethylamino) ethylthio]-1-(1-(2-naphthyl) cyclobutyl] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3-chlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3-(dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[4- (dimethyl-amino) butylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dipropyl-amino) propylthio] ethanone;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-methylpropylthio] ethanol;
- 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclopentyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone; and

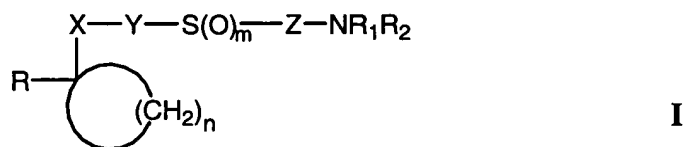
pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the form of individual enantiomers, racemates, or other mixtures of enantiomers.

33. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 20, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.

34. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
35. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 22, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
36. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 23, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
37. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 24, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
38. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 25, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
39. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 26, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
40. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 27, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
41. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 28, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
42. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 29, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
43. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 30, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.
44. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 31, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.

45. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 32, wherein the addictive substance is cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, opiates, tobacco, alcohol or ecstasy.

46. (New) A method of reducing cravings to food in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula I

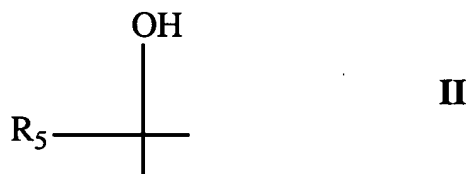


and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in which

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II



in which R₅ is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more halo substituents or R is naphthyl; and

R₁ and R₂ which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R₁ is benzyl, R₂ is H or methyl;

to the mammal in need thereof, wherein the method is not used to treat obesity.

47. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein m is 0, 1 or 2 and n is 3 or 4.

48. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein X is carbonyl or the group of formula II in which R₅ is H.

49. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein Y is methylene.

50. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

51. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more methyl groups.

52. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein R is phenyl substituted by one or two chloro substituents or R is naphthyl.

53. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein R is 3-chlorophenyl; 3,4-dichlorophenyl; or 2-naphthyl.

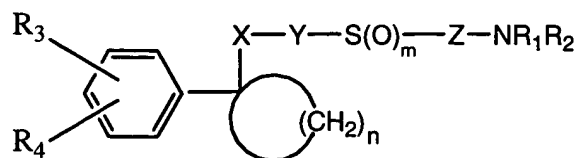
54. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein R₁ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms or is benzyl, and R₂ is an alkyl group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

55. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein R₁ and R₂ are both methyl or ethyl or R₁ is benzyl and R₂ is methyl.

56. (New) A method according to claim 46, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of:

1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphonyl]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylsulphonyl]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (diethylamino) ethylthio] ethanone;
 2-[2-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino) ethylthio]-1- [1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[2- (dimethylamino) ethylthio] ethanol;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylsulphonyl]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanol;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-
 methylpropylthio]-ethanone;
 2-[2-(dimethylamino) ethylthio]-1-(1-(2-naphthyl) cyclobutyl] ethanone;
 1-[1-(3-chlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3-(dimethylamino) propylthio] ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[4- (dimethyl-amino) butylthio]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dipropyl-amino) propylthio]
 ethanone;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclobutyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino)-2-methylpropylthio]
 ethanol;
 1-[1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) cyclopentyl]-2-[3- (dimethylamino) propylthio]
 ethanone; and
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in the form of individual enantiomers,
 racemates, or other mixtures of enantiomers.

57. (New) A method of reducing cravings to food in a mammal comprising
 administering an effective amount of a compound of formula III



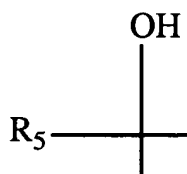
III

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein:

m is 0, 1 or 2;

n is 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is carbonyl or a group of formula II



II

and wherein R₅ is H or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

Y is an alkylene chain containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

Z is an alkylene chain containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms optionally substituted by one or more alkyl groups containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R₁ and R₂, which are the same or different, are H, a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group in which the alkyl group contains 1 to 3 carbon atoms, provided that when R₁ is benzyl, R₂ is H or methyl; and

R₃ is halo, and R₄ is H or halo, or R₃ and R₄ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a fused benzene ring;

to the mammal in need thereof, wherein the method is not used to treat obesity.

58. (New) A method according to claim 57, wherein R₃ is chloro and R₄ is H, R₃ and R₄ being both chloro or R₃ and R₄ together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached forming a fused benzene ring.

59. (New) A method according to claim 57, wherein R_3 is chloro situated in the 3-substitution position on the phenyl ring and R_4 is H, R_3 and R_4 being both chloro and situated in the 3- and 4-substitution positions on the phenyl ring respectively, or R_3 and R_4 together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached forming a 2-naphthyl group.